IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) An activated carbon suitable for use in ~~for~~ electric double layer capacitors

said activated carbon being produced by carbonization of a carbonaceous material consisting essentially of coconut shell, wherein

said activated carbon has a BET specific surface ~~area is~~ area of 2000 m^2/g to 2500 m^2/g, an average pore ~~diameter is~~ diameter of 1.95 nm (19.5 Å) to 2.20 nm ~~(22 Å)~~ (22 Å),

wherein the pore volume of pores having a pore diameter, as calculated according to a Cranston-Inkley ~~method~~ method, of 5.0 nm (50 Å) to 30.0 nm (300 Å) is 0.05 cm^3/g to 0.15 cm^3/g, and

wherein said activated carbon exhibits a rest potential versus a lithium electrode of 2.85 V to 3.03 V in a non-aqueous electrolytic solution.

2. (Original) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amount of oxygen contained per g of the activated carbon is 1 mg to 20 mg, and a spontaneous potential vs a lithium electrode is 2.85 V to 3.03 V in a nonaqueous electrolytic solution.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Original) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the BET specific surface area is 2000 m^2/g to 2400 m^2/g.

5. (Original) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the BET specific surface area is 2050 m^2/g to 2250 m^2/g.

6. (Currently Amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pore volume of pores having a pore ~~diameter~~ diameter,

calculated according to a Cranston-Inkley ~~method~~ method, of 5.0 nm (50 Å) to 30.0 nm (300 Å) is 0.07 cm^3/g to 0.13 cm^3/g.

7. (Currently Amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pore volume of pores having a pore ~~diameter~~ diameter, calculated according to a Cranston-Inkley ~~method~~ method, of 5.0 nm (50 Å) to 30.0 nm (300 Å) is 0.08 cm^3/g to 0.12 cm^3/g.

8. (Original) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the average pore diameter is 2.00 nm to 2.15 nm.

9. (Original) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the average pore diameter is 2.02 nm to 2.15 nm.

10. (Currently amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein the activated carbon is obtained by subjecting a coconut shell carbonization product to ~~stream~~ steam activation.

11. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein an oxygen content per g. of the activated carbon is 1 mg to 20 mg.

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in ~~claim 1~~ claim 2, wherein ~~a pore~~ the pore volume ~~thereof is from 0.07~~ of pores having a pore diameter, calculated according to the Cranston-Inkley method, of 5.0 nm (50 Å) to 30.0 nm (300 Å) is from 0.07 cm^3/g to 0.13 cm^3/g.

14. (Current amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 13, wherein ~~a pore~~ said pore volume thereof is from 0.08 cm^3/g to 0.12 cm^3/g.

15. (Currently amended) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, wherein said activated carbon is produced by a process which further

includes steam activation and said steam activation comprises heat-treating a carbonized, pulverized coconut shell in an inert atmosphere containing steam at a temperature of from 800°C to 1,300°C.

16. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having a specific surface area of from 2024-2351 m^2/g.

17. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having a total pore volume of 1.00-1.20 cm^3/g.

18. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having an average pore diameter of 2.00-2.03 nm.

19. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having a pore volume of pores having a 5.0-30.0 nm diameter of from 0.075-0.130 cm^3/g.

20. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having an amount of oxygen contained of from 1.8-8.1 mg/g.

21. (Previously presented) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 1, having a spontaneous potential of 2.99-3.02.

22. (Previously presented) An electric double layer capacitor, comprising the activated carbon of claim 1.

23. (Withdrawn) A method of making an activated carbon, which comprises the steps of:

a) carbonizing coconut shell, thereby producing a carbonization product; and

b) activating the carbonization product.

24. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, wherein said activating is effected by gas activation.

25. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, wherein said activating is effected by chemical activation.

26. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 24, wherein said gas activation is effected by steam activation.

27. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, which further comprises prior to said step a), pulverizing said coconut shell.

28. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, wherein said carbonizing in step a) is effected under an inert atmosphere.

29. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, wherein said activating in step b) is effected by heat-treating the carbonization product of step a) at a temperature of 800°C to 1,300°C in an inert gas comprising nitrogen, argon or a combustion exhaust gas containing steam.

30. (New) The activated carbon for electric double layer capacitors as claimed in claim 15 wherein said steam activation comprises heat-treating said carbonized, pulverized coconut shell in an inert atmosphere containing steam at a temperature in the range of about 850°C to about 1200°C.

SUPPORT FOR THE AMENDMENTS

Support for the Amendments involving the use of steam activation may be found on page 13 of the specification which points out that the preferred process of activation is carried out by heat-treating the resulting coconut shell char at specific elevated temperatures in an inert gas containing a steam gas atmosphere.

Support for the claim limitation that the carbonaceous material consists essentially of coconut shell may be found on page 11, line 3 of the specification.

Support for the limitation in claim 1 regarding the "rest potential" may be found in original claim 12, the limitations of which have been incorporated into claim 1.